

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, Some to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-ing before 6 o'clock.

ly our friends who favor us with manuscripts f publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

CCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau a the United Passs and New York Associated Pas-te as 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and do-ments for public use mistantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Mr. Tilden's Propliecy.

in a conversation held some time after the civil war between Mr. Tilden and a gentleman who had been a conspicuous citizen of a seceding State, the Southern gentleman said that the Democratic party appeared to be permanently disabled and broken down, Mr. TILDEN's reply was characteristic and most interesting.

"It seems to be broken down at present he said, "and it is broken down. Yet it will come up again, and it will once more gain control of the Government. But this situation will not be permanent. In order to come into power, the Democracy must have the support and assistance of the Southern States; and that support and assistance may very soon prove to be its ruin. The Southern States will insist upon ruling the Democracy utterly, and being poor, they will try to foist into the Democratic programme ideas and measures contrary to all Democratic principle. Against this the whole country will otest. The United States will never coneent to be governed by the South or by such Southern ideas. The Democracy will be voted down; and then its last situation will be

worse than the first." When Mr. TILDEN delivered this memora ble prophecy, he had no idea that such a man as GROVER CLEVELAND could be raised to the head of the Democracy through any wild delusion of popular sentiment; and thus the calamity which he foretold, has come upon the country much sooner than he could have believed it to be possible.

Is it to be lasting, or will the combined neubus of Clevelandism and Populism b lifted from the shoulders of the Democrac before its life is extinguished?

The Opening of the Reichstag.

Whether the present Reichstag will con tinue long to occupy the new and sump tuous quarters in which it was recently in stalled, depends of course on its reception of the bill aimed against the Socialists and of the fiscal measures declared by the Kai ser's Ministers to be indispensable if the imperial Government is to be made self supporting.

or the moment it seems that the Socialista have chilled to some extent the sympathies of men previously reluctant to subject them to the proposed repression by refusing to join in the applause with which the Em peror's name was acclaimed by the rest of the Reichstag at the opening of the session The notion that they ought to be disciplined on this account is one that Americans are unable to understand. Imagine Speaker CRISP presuming to reprimand Republican members of the House of Representatives because they declined to rise and cheer the name of GROVER CLEVELAND. But between the two cases there is a deep and vital difference. Mr. CLEVELAND represents nothing but the casual outcome of a political de lusion, as to which at the first opportunity the American people have proclaimed their repentance and disgust. Were his tenure of office conterminous with that of the House of Representatives, chosen a the same time when he was, he would now be on the point of relegation to the innocu ous obscurity from which he emerged WILLIAM II., on the other hand, however headstrong and arbitrary, and strangely impervious to the spirit of his age, represents a tremendous fact. He personifies German mans, seems a boon of larger import than parliamentary government, because they deem it the condition of security against invasion, and of homogeneous internal development. When, therefore, the Socialists insisted upon seeing in the Emperor a personal antagonist rather than the incarnation of the nation's unity, and accordingly refused to pay him even the tribute of conventional respect, they appeared to justify the reproach cast at them by their opponents that they are wanting in the fundamental virtue of patriotic sentiment.

Nevertheless, those who might be willing to see the Socialists disciplined for unpatriotic conduct will be by no means pleased to see the same discipline applied to themselves. Such, however, would be, we are told, the sweeping effect of the repressive measure ostensibly levelled at the Socialists alone. No draught of the bill has been published, but those supposed to have som knowledge of its purport assert that the powers which it confers might be used indiscriminately to gag and cripple any political party which should venture to set itself against the Emperor's will. If general discretionary powers of suppressing po litical agitation are given to WILLIAM II. the Richterists, we may be certain, will be made to smart, and so, in quite conceivable contingencies, may the Clericals. Nor, remembering the stern rebuke administered to them at Königsberg, can even the agra rian Conservatives feel sure that the weapon which they are now inclined to put in the Kaiser's hands will not, under possible circumstances, be turned against them. Still, however pregnant with danger is a bill giving the executive broad powers of interfer ing with public meetings and with freedom of speech and of the press, it may be carried by means of one of the bargains through which alone it has been possible for years to effect legislation in the German Parliament. The support of the Ciericals, which would be decisive, may be gained, it is reported, by assurances that if the bill readmitting the Jesuits to Germany is sent up a second time by the Reichstag to the Bund earath, it will be passed by the latter body.

The other measure which will provoke strenuous opposition and perhaps cause a dissolution of the Reichstag is that framed by Dr. Miquel, the Finance Minister, for the purpose of increasing the fiscal resources of the imperial Government. It is known that the main feature of this bill is a tax on tobacco, but whether it also includes a tax on Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange ransactions is uncertain. In apparent favor of this proposal is the fact that in the new budget the Federal States will be called upon to make direct contributions of \$8,000. 000 to the imperial Treasury, and that, moreover, an imperial loan of \$11,000,000 is needed to make both ends meet. But the bill will be vehemently resisted on two grounds. First, the Federal States of Germany do not wish the imperial Government to be entirely independent of them from a independence would encourage ments upon their State rights. gard to this matter they occupy a midground between the view taken in the United States, when the Articles of Confederation were signed, and that subsequently held when our present Federal Constitution was adopted. The Federal States of Germany are willing to make their Federal Government largely indepen dent in respect of revenue, but not wholly so. They have wished to hold over it, in some measure at all events, the power of the purse. That is one reason for opposing Dr. Miougi's bill; another is that, if the imperial Government is permitted to extend any further its system of internal taxation, it will seriously impair the fiscal resources on which the State Governments rely for their own maintenance.

A detailed comparison, from a fiscal poin of view, of the two great examples of fed eral government, the German empire and the United States, has never been made to our knowledge, but it would be full of instruction for both countries. One thing i certain, that an imperial income tax would never be endured in Germany, unless, in deed, it were strictly apportioned among the States according to population.

What Next? The key to the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM for eign policy has yet to be discovered. A meddlesome disposition in matters where with we have no business to interfere, a persistent indifference where American inter ests are really concerned: who can reconcile the crazy inconsistencies, or find the guiding principle of action in the performances of the extraordinary two?

Blow hot, blow cold is the story; ho whenever the common sense of the situation requires restraint, and cold-whenever the national welfare calls plainly for the gen eration of a little patriotic caloric.

Indifference: The time comes for the ruition of the steadfast policy of the United States for half a century with regard to Hawaii. The islands are ours, not for the asking, but for our mere consenting. "No! say CLEVELAND and GRESHAM to the Ameri can people. "Hands off Hawaii !"

Interference: A republican form of gov ernment has been established in that same Hawaii, a Government recognized by our own. The hands of CLEVELAND and GRESH AM are forthwith stretched out slyly from Washington to assist royalist conspirators and British intriguers in the overthrow of President Dole's Government, and the restoration of the semi-savage and bloodthirsty vretch who had called herself Queen.

Indifference: In Samos we have acquired certain definite rights and assumed certain definite obligations by means of a treaty. which is the result of the policy declared and inaugurated by CLEVELAND himself during his first term. "Hands off of Sa moa!" say CLEVELAND and GRESHAM; and the pair are actually working for the surrender of a priceless national advantage, for the repudiation of a deliberately assumed national duty, and for the promotion of British interests, with quite as much zeal as they could possibly show were they hired men of Downing street.

Interference: China and Japan engage in a quarrel with which we have nothing to do. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM cannot keep their hands off, inasmuch as no American interest is to be served by interfering. They begin by notifying Japan distinctly that their joint sympathies are with China, and then when China gets the worse of the fight and British interests in Asia are plainly threatened, they step in and volunteer to mediate, a proposition naturally and prop erly rejected by Japan with such politeness as circumstances permit.

Indifference: English diplomacy pushes cautiously but steadily for a commanding position at the Atlantic entrance to the Nicaragua Canal, the waterway of the future between the East and the West of the United States. Never in our history has a greater American interest been at stake; nor has there ever been a more obvious or more imperative demand for a vigorous assertion of the MONROE doctrine. To all appearances the eyes of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM are fixed upon Armenia.

Interference: The old Eastern question around which European diplomacy has re volved for years, is acutely revived by reports of Turkish outrages in the neighborgood of Mount Ararat. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM cannot keep their hands off. They promptly join the European Governments in an investigation of the crimes of the Kurds and the incompetence of Turkish administra tion, and send off an agent to Armenia This sudden departure from American policy and precedent is so startling as to attract the attention even of our friends, the selfcentred Frenchmen, and to inspire a Paris newspaper to ask what has become of our MONROE doctrine, and to hail our Govern

ment as "the seventh European power." This is a skeleton sketch of the astound ing foreign policy of Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. GRESHAM up to date. Who can understand it? Who can explain it upon any theory that recognizes the entire sanity of the President and his Secretary of State?

Why is the policy of meddlesomene active whenever we have nothing to gain by

Why is the policy of apathy manifest whenever we have everything to lose by in difference on the part of the CLEVELAND Administration?

What will come next on the fantastic programme?

Dr. Abbott and the Liquor Dealer. The Rev. Dr. ABBOTT of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn is protesting against the grant of a license for an additional liquor saloon on the line of the new bridge plaza The applicant, according to the minister's information, is prepared to spend \$11,000 in fitting up the new drinking place, but, as there are already thirty-aix saloons within two blocks of the bridge entrance, Dr. AB-BOTT is of the opinion that no more are

required. The man who wants to open the new saloon must be of a different opinion, or he would not be willing to invest so much money in the mere preparation of it. He can reply to the parson's assertion that it is not required, by saying that that question can be determined only by the success failure of the saloon. It cannot succeed unless there is a demand for it, and such demand to a man of business is proof enough that it is required. Knowing the situation and as a dealer experienced in the trade, he is ready to take the risk and put up \$11,000 to support his judgment.

He can say also that if there are already thirty-six saloons in the neighborhood, one more cannot harm it, and that really the only people with whom it would interfere are those interested in other saloons now competing for trade near by. Apparently he does not expect to profit by an increase in the demand for drinks to be caused by the opening of the new dram shop, since by propos fiscal point of view. They fear that such ing to fit up his salous so gorgeously his

expectation must be to draw trade from the less attractive existing supply. At any rate, he can say that if the place is not re quired the opposition of the parson to its establishment is unnecessary, for under

such circumstances it will have to shut up If thirty-six liquor saloons are running uccessfully near by, the inference would sem to be that that particular part of Brooklyn is a centre of demand to which the business naturally tends, and that, consequently, a new place of the kind would not be the nulsance it might be in another district where the resident population was opposed to the introduction of dram shops as injurious to property interests.

Generally it may be assumed that men would not put their money into liquor as oons unless there was a demand for them and in these days especially, when the cost of fitting up a saloon attractively, or on the scale of splendor apparently requisite to its success, is so great, a new saloon is not likely to be opened unless such a demand justifies its establishment, and therefore practically indicates that it is required, as business measures and understands requirement. It is questionable, too, whether the best way o dealing with the liquor business legislatively is not to leave it, like business generally, to regulate itself by the law of supply and de mand. A license, and the discrimination in granting a license which is now exercised act as a protection of the dealers against competition, and thus give them an advantage not enjoyed by traders generally; and they tend to make of them a class by themselves banded together for their common interest, and thus to give them the important influence in politics which they now have. Really, by working against this applicant for a license in Brooklyn, Dr. ABBOTT is acting in the interest of the thirty-six saloons already established with which the man wishes to compete.

The World's crusade against the Elmira Reformatory has ended, as it should, in dismal disaster for the World. The Commis sion appointed to try the case has bonorably acquitted Mr. BROCKWAY, and Governor FLOWER has righteously approved the verdict, while from Lake Erie to Montauk Point an intelligent public opinion lifts a long and loud Amen. Honor to the two upright, keeneved Commissioners whom no threats could frighten, no bribes seduce, and no knavish trickery beguile! Honor to the brave Governor who has put his foot on the most in famous personal exactions and blackmail which ever assailed a Chief Executive o New York !

One of the Commissioners, ex-Judge LEARNED, dissents in some measure from the report of the others. He agrees with his colleagues in the vital point that no in juries were caused to the prisoners by any punishment inflicted, that no man's life was shortened, no man made insane, no man's kidneys bruised, and that there was never even an instance of what might be called bleeding or running of blood.' He thinks, however, that there were too many cases of punishment, and enters upon a long lawyer's argument to show that corporal punishment at the Reforma tory is illegal. Judge LEARNED has to reconcile as best he can to the people this opinion with the decision concurred in by him as a Justice of the General Term some years since, affirming a decision of a lower court, which held that punishment at the Reformatory was entirely within the stat-ute. Substantially, his whole report is taken up with this, and with a criticism of the general charter of the Reformatory as granted by the Legislature twenty years ago. Mr. LEARNED does not like the parole system and the indeterminate sentence system, and he thinks that Mr. BROCKWAY has much" power. He closes his report, indeed, by saying: "I have no doubt that Mr. BROCKWAY is sincere and acts as he thinks is for the good of the inmates." We, for our part, have no doubt that Judge LEARNED is sincere, but he can hardly expect the public or Governor FLOWER to highly regard his mental powers when he contributes as his share of the BROCKWAY report, thus, an art cie dealing almost entirely with matters that are not subjects of controversy. And to those desiring to witness the vagrom things of a purely lackadaisical mind, we commend an attentive reading of Mr. LEARNED's production dealing with his horror at Mr. BROCKWAY's use of the word "damn," which he declares is abominable profanity, "the Court of Appeals to the contrary notwithstanding." Of course it is for the Legislature alone to repeal or amend, if it wishes, the Reformatory charter, which has worked unadulterated good for two decades. It is for the courts alone to settle the legality of corporal punshment, if anybody wants to test it. Neither of these propositions appears in the charges made against the Reformatory management; and the one question the Commis ioners were asked to answer was whether Mr. BROCKWAY had brutally treated convicts. We aver, after reading carefully the 15,000 words which he took to say so, that Mr. LEARNED has really answered No to the question, as have his brother Commissioners From the time that Governor FLOWER named the men to investigate the Reforma ory, lovers of justice might have banished their fears. When it was known that two members of the Commission were Austra FLINT and ISRAEL T. DEYO, it was known that the majority, at least, were men of un defilable honor, common sense, and professional acumen. Dr. FLINT will probably be named by all who read these lines, as one of the first twenty medical men of our coun try. Mr. DEYO is one of the ablest and most respected lawyers of the State. At the mere thought of their fearless scrutiny, the World's "case" of bombast and bungling fraud collapsed. To them is due the unstinted praise of their fellow citizens for having conducted, at enormous personal sacrifice and with unexampled fortitude, this long unburied corpse of perjury to its grave. There let it rest with the un just imprisonment of Sergeant Chowley. the bogus Chinese smuggling cases, the forged BISMARCK and SCHIAPARELLI and IRELAND interviews, the dishonest bread fund, the preposterous circulation affidavits the capsized fakes and brags, and all the

World's innumerable swindling and blackmailing schemes, upon which the public executioner has done justice. To the gullible few who have taken brazen asser tions as statements of fact, and to the shall low sentimentalists who "do not believe in corporal punishment in prisons," the decision will doubtless be unwelcome. But they are, we believe, very few in number. The vast majority of citizens know the truth and are not fooled; and to them the verdict is the downfall of an amazing conspiracy against public order, and the one result which since time began has ended the strug-

It is undoubtedly a cardinal principle of the World newspaper that any exposure of its practices or crimes is bound to be harmless so long as the paper itself manifests unconcern. Time and time again has it been

gles of men against the moral law.

dragged at the cart's tail to the pillory of public scorn, yet it has stepped smirkingly down from the scaffold and paraded itself, beating the tom-tom and proudly directing attention to its own beauty. It is true, also, as would be expected, that the personal character of its employees partakes of the uncleanness whose sale nourishes them. We are told that there are some men on the World who are decent, but we are convinced that, for the most part, this is not so; and it is obvious that only those in whom shame is dead, or who are put to the last shifts to earn a living, can perform the unspeakable services that the World requires. not doubt that among the rascally horde, the chief topic of talk is the number of keyholes they have peeped through, the beds they have crept under, and the conversations they have overheard; and we must commend highly the prudence which induces all respectable people, the instant the presence of a World employee is discovered, to clutch their valu ables and hold their tongues. We do not hope to stir the sensibility of the proprietor of the World, or of any of his pupils and servants. Rather do we appeal now to long-outraged public sentiment to devise and enforce some fitting punishment for the crowning, even though unsuccessful, act of infamy in that newspaper's scurvy career.

tailed story of the abominable persecution of Mr. Brockway. It is familiar to intelligent people, and their opinion is ours, that never in the history of journalism, nor of any thing, has there been an attack upon a man or an institution more entirely unfounded or more thoroughly criminal. There can be no question that in the inception of the scheme the World was wholly ignorant of the high character of the Reformatory and of the potent elements that would rally to its defence. But once begun, the assault was prosecuted with a similar ignorant disregard of probability and reason. The World has printed, doubtless, a thousand columns of abuse of Mr. BROCKWAY, yet there car hardly be found in them ten lines of truthful or sensible statement. The oldest newspaper reader cannot recall such a quantity or quality of silly lying and editorial absurdity. It would be ludicrous if it were not shameful; and the attempt to palm so clumsy an imposture on the wise, high-minded men who sat as the jury in the case, can be likened only to the scene of an unclean huckster of decayed fruit and filthy clothing, persistently trying to sell his wares before the most conspicuous edifices devoted to the worship of Gop.

It is not necessary to tell again the de

But there is every reason for accusing the World not merely of gross and unlimited printed slander, but of direct felony. This is no subject for roundabout phrases. whose hands were nailed to the table in the very act of writing forged cable despatches to bolster a fraudulent claim of legitimately printed interviews, have little reputation to ose or criminality to learn. In the hearings before the Elmira Commission over a hundred convicts and ex-convicts, who were presented as World witnesses, testified glibly to physical impossibilities. It was proved in each instance that either the injuries alleged to have been received did not come from any punishment by Mr. BROCKWAY, or that the convicts were suffering from them when they entered the Reformatory, or, as in most cases, incredible as it may seem, that did not exist at all. As one habitual criminal succeeded another or the witness stand, and with shifting eye and livid face gave the same absurd tes timony and made the same vulgar errors the catchwords of contrived and suborned perjury were unmistakably spoken. It was written in letters of fire on the very walls of the court room that the World had sought to manufacture a case against Mr. BROCK-WAY with the same readiness, though with the same lack of skill, that it had vilified him in type. The pupils of its own acad emy of crime, young in years but fertile in unclean resource, dealers in moral carrion, experts in filthiness, had picked from the jail, the brothel, and the pits of Sodom the miserable creatures whom Mr. Brock WAY vainly tried to reform, and had filled their mouths with lies. For very shame cannot hint at the frightful revelations which the cross-examinations of these wretches disclosed, a story so bideous that it was blotted from the records of the Commission. What we are concerned with is the consorts, the instructors of these creatures, the agents and servants of the World. They were not employed alone to procure the false witness of sodomists; they were the agents of active blackmail upon every man in the State who, as they thought, could aid in Mr. BROCKWAY's ruin. They swarmed like rats in the State Capitol, gnaw ing and squealing at every door. They craved from every one some foul morsel, and the tracks of their uncanny hunger led through kennels and cesspools and across the faces of the dead. They demanded, first, material assistance in the shape of personal influence exerted upon the members of the investigating commission, and, failing this, a letinterview condemning the Reformatory. Some such statements, through fear and misrepresentation, they did obtain; and what they wished and did not obtain they forged. They harried the members of the Legislature. They pestered the Exceutive with alternate threats and cajoleries, that he should commit an act of monstrous illegality and cowardice, by removing the man-

agers of the Reformatory without a trial. Now for the World itself, what just reckoning can there be? Not until it is actually inderstood that the charges and testimonies which it brought against Mr. BROCKWAY, an unwashed outpouring of wordy and pictorial abuse lasting for two years and spread to the ends of the earth, were absoute inventions; that these falsifications and subornations of perjury were made wantonly for the profit of causing a sensation, and were as deliberately planned as the means taken by a burglar to crack a safe; that the man and the institution attacked are, respectively, one of the greatest scientists and public benefactors and the most famous prison in our country; and that, in defending themselves, they were put to heavy personal expense; also that, if the attack were successful, it was to be followed by many others, all directed against public men and institutions, and born of an Anarchist hatred of our laws and society: when all this is thoroughly in mind, and not until then, may the enormous and wholesale nature of the World's crime be conceived. Mr. BROCKWAY and his friends have a legal remedy, of course, in suits for criminal libel. which will unquestionably result, if they are undertaken, in verdicts for vast sums against the World and in the imprisonment of the proprietor and pupils of the academy. We hope and believe that such prosecutions will be speedily begun; but, even in their fullest and happiest event, what true recompense can they afford to the victims of this ncomparable outrage? What protection can they give to society against further as

The Hon, JAMES STEPHEN Hoog and the Hon. Willipus L. Bonkn are still highly resolved that the Standard Oil plutocrats shall

be drouged from this State to Texas. It seem to us that it is unwise for a plutocrat to keep away from Texas. He only makes Governor Hogo and the Willipus of Waco sterner and more sanguinary. The best thing for the pluto-crats whom they pursue, is to throw themselves on the mercy of these plutocrat hunters. These gentlemen hate plutograts and monopolists for purposes of poppycock only. Actually, they would probably give one a drink.

Mr. CONAN DOYLE's preference for Phila delphia is not entirely due to the superior at-tractive qualities of that estimable city. He saw Gen. E. Bunn GRUBB there in the unifof the Captain of the City Troop; and the strange tropic luxuriance and throbbin day splender of that uniform, crowned by those beaming whiskers, made an ineffaceable im pression upon the novelist's mind. He will always remember Philadelphia, as he saw full of Grunn, bathed in the sunny flood of uniform, the fast-clinging trousers, the austerboots, and thrown round all, those whiskers grand and melancholy waste.

How to the singer comes the song ?-RICHARD By hard accatching, foot by foot. And then he will probably say that he had an inspiration and a gorgeous dream.

How the world grows smaller all the time! Here we had in THE SUN of yesterday the wonderful story of the fraud alleged to have been perpetrated on the German trotting turi by one BOR KNEERS, of Sloux City, U. S. A KNEERS had horses with records too fast for them to win in their classes at home, so he took them abroad to trot them in German races as malden green ones, and by a falling out with his partners he was caught at it A German Commission is now investigating the American side of the episode, preliminary KNEEDS's trial in the courts of the Kaiser.

Think of an American trotter creating an in ternational episode! The comity of nations must stretch itself to cover our once pecutiar little trick of entering old ringers in classes they had ong before trotted themselves out of. The Ger mans and the Americans are now brothers of the track. Thick as this globe may be, ou trotter's hoof-beat will soon encircle it.

THE SEX will have an extraordinary Christmas edition, an extraordinary New Year's edition, an extraordinary edition for each da until the end of December, and for every day of the year 1895. We have not the time to boas forever about each day's Sun.

The rumor that there was to be a duel beween the Speaker of the Georgia House and the President of the Georgia Senate must be exufflicate and blown surmise. The thirty-seven Colonels, more or less, on Gov. ATKINBON's staff would interpose between the fighters. Col. NOLLYGOSTER HAM and his indomitable breth. ren on the staff would not permit the fight to go on. If there is any fighting to be done in the racker reservation, they are the boys to de it.

There are in the city a half dozen or dozen clergymen who seem to be crazy for notoriety, and willing to do anything to obtain it. A number of them have brought shame upon the pulpit.

The last of the important services ren dered to the people of New York by Dr. JENKINS as Health Officer of the Port has been his inspection of the provision made at European orts for the sanitary care of emigrants bound for the United States. He recently returned rom a foreign tour, during which he visited the chief seaports from Naples to Liverpool, and his plete knowledge of the arrangements made at each of them, and to suggest such improvements as he conceived to be desirable. There is o doubt of the usefulness of his inspection.

Dr. JENKINS's term of office will soon expire We can but hope that his successor will be a man of not less merit and as zealous and effi as he has been in the administration of the affairs of his office during the past two years. He deserves very high commendation for his services in protecting the city and the country against epidemics during these trying

years. The place of Health Officer of the Port of New York is one of very great importance, and it commands the large salary of \$10,000 a year The holder of it must be a man who apprehend the grave responsibilities with which he is intrusted. He must be a man of vigilance, ener gy, and integrity, fearless in the discharge of his duties, a first-class physician of the best sci entific acquirements, a skilled inspector, and a competent administrator. He must poss the qualifications which are embodied in Dr. JENKINS.

There is the physicians of the city. Upon Gov. Monros rests the responsibility of choosing that one of them who at the end of his term will deserve the professional and public commendation which its present incumbent has won.

The best policy for the Southerners who re suffering from five-cent cotton is to build large cities, establish and extend the manufac turing industries, strive for the enlargement of their trade and commerce, make and use the most improved machinery, develop their mineral resources, and diversify their crops. There s no probability that cotton will ever rise to its old price, and there is more than a probability that it will fall below five cents a pound. The South is full of men of enterprise who are less enterprising than they might be.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveand Plain Dealer, concludes an excellent editorial sermon with this new and somewhat surprising version of TENNYSON:

" And the thoughts of men are widened By the sickle of the sun."

We have no doubt that those few of the Chinese here and elsewhere who have been converted to Christianity are just as sincere in their religion as most other people are. It seem remarkable that so very small a proportion of the Chinese residents of the United States have accepted the Gospel, even afterliving for twenty or thirty years in a Christian country. The Bible is in their language; there are missionaries and Sunday schools for them, and the churches are open to them. Yet nearly the whole body of them remain faithful to those ancient rites which we call pagan.

An interesting tale from Indiana tells of a boy of four that lifts with the greatest ease his father who weighs 175 pounds. This is nothing. There is a boy of two in Missouri that carries his great-grandfather who weighs 200 pounds. The power to carry a dead weight should not be judged from the break-down of the Democratic party.

A Terrible Revenge

His hour had come, his forman lay In his power hard and fast; For the wrongs he'd suffered at this man's hands Rovenge was his at last. He looked on the prostrate, helpless man With malignant joy in his eye;

And said in a voice of flendish hater "Balph Mugwump, you must die. In that grim past you wrecked my life, You stole my goods away; The anguish you have caused to me Has turned my black locks gray.

When first your perfidy I learned, I awore a solemn yow My time for vengeance yet would come And that time is here just now."

The vanquished looked up, sneered, and said I know for blood you thirst, But I defy your utmost hate, And bid you do your worst."

But you know not," the other hissed. "The death I have in view; No platel, knife, or poisoned cup Have I reserved for you.

" A sortured, agonizing death Awaits your cruel deed. For Cleveland's message I propose Unto you now to read!"

and then, despite the wretch's cries. The victor slowly read. The message done, he walked away: and left his formen dead.

THE SEAT GAS ADDICES WANTS. No One Like Him Ever Represented Bela wars in the United States Senate,

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.-Delawareans have always been so proud of their representation and influence in the United States Senate that the prospect of seeing one of the seats purchase by a stranger without known residence has greatly stirred the people. No such adventure stranger as Gas Addicks has ever held important office in Delaware. Only twenty-eight have represented Delaware in the United States Senate since the beginning of the Federal Gov ernment, and of these only three were not natives of the State, while not one was a newcomer, and not more than two or three were without con siderable previous experience in public affairs. Delaware sent as Senators to the first Congres Richard Bassett, a native lawyer long conspicuous in the State and in the old confederation and George Read, a native of the neighboring Eastern Shore of Maryland, who had been long resident in Delaware and active in public affairs These two were succeeded by Henry Latime and John Vining, both Delawareans by birth the former a physician carefully educated a home and in Europe. Both were conspicuous in the State before they were sent to the Senate. One of their immediate successors was Dr. Joshua Clayton, who was active in the public affairs of the State, and had found for the Continental army during a time of stress an effective substitute for minine, then exceedingly high in price. William H. Wells, who served with Joshus Clayton as Senator in the Sixth Congress, was the first of the Delaware Senators who had not een previously conspicuous in the State or the national Legislature. Samuel White, a Senator in the Seventh Congress, was, like Wells, a widely known native of Delaware, though not

The first Bayard, James Asbeton, the elder. was a Senator in the Eighth Congress. Though native of Pennsylvania, his active manho was passed in Delaware, and when sent to the Senate he was a lawyer conspicuous in public affairs. The representation of Delaware remained unchanged in the Senate until the Eleventh Congress, when Outerbridge Horsey vas sent to Washington. He was a native o Delaware, a lawyer of excellent education and former Attorney-General of the State. state's representation in the Senate was again unchanged until the Fifteenth Congress, who Nicholas Van Dyke, son of Gov. Van Dyke,

especially conspicuous in politics.

Nicholas Van Dyke, son of Gov. Van Dyke, a patriot of the revolutionary period, was made Senator. The son had already served in the lower House and been active in State politics.

There was again no change until the Seventeenth Congress, when Cassar Rodney, a former member of Congress and Attorney-General of the United States, came in, Thomas Clayton, who had worn many State honors, was a Senator in the Eighteenth Congress, and Henry M. Ridgeley, a lawyer and former Congressman, in the Nineteenth, Louis McLane, naval officer, lawyer, soldier of the war of 1812, and Congress, John M. Clayton and Arnoid Naudain were Senators in the Twenty-first Congress. The former was already a lawyer and politician of high repute, and the latter was a man of education and influence. Naudain was one of the few silent Senators from Delaware. Ho and John M. Clayton held their places until the Twenty-fourth Congress, when Richard H. Bayard and Thomas Clayton, who had already been in the Senate, were elected. Both were conspicuous in State affairs.

Thomas Clayton, who had already been in the Senate, were elected. Both were conspicuous in State affairs.

There was no change of Senators until the Thirtieth Congress, when John Wales and Presley Spruance, both well known throughout the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the latter at one time President of the State, and the state, and the State in the Thirty-second Congress, after having become influential at home, and Joseph P. Comegys, a lawyer prominent in affairs and afterward Chief Justice of the State, was a Senator in the Thirty-fourth Congress. Martin W. Bates, a Senator in the Thirty-fourth Congress, was the first one since James A. Bayard, the clame carly to Delaware from Connecticut and was distinguished in Delaware affairs when chosen to the Senate williard Sanisbury, a former Attorney-General of the State, was a Senator in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and George Read Riddle, engineer, lawyer, deputy Attorney-General, and former Congressman, in the Thirty-eighth. Thomas F. Bayard was elected to the Senate in the Forty-first Congress. His father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, Richard Hassett, had occupied the same seat, and he had already become a power in his native State. Eli Sanisbury became Senator in the Forty-second Congress, successfully contesting the place with his brothers Gove and Willard. He had long been a conspicuous figure in State politics. He and Mr. Hayard served until the present Senators Mr. Gray and Mr. Higgins, were chosen. Mr. Gray had long been one of the foremost men in the State and had served as Attorney-General. Mr. Higgins was a conspicuous lawyer and had not held public office only because his party had long been out of power.

GOULD PERSONAL TAXES.

Tax Commissioners In Contempt for Not Respecting Two Writs,

Justice O'Brien decided, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, that the Commissioners of laxes are in contempt of court, for having refused to make any return to the writs of certiorari which were obtained in July last by the children of the late Jay Gould, to review the assessment of the personal property of the Gould estate at \$10,000,000, and the assessment of the personal property of the heirs for taxation in this county. Justice O'Brien holds that the writs were made returnable properly, and that they were valid orders of the court. Ipasmuch as the rights of the Gould estate and the Gould children, however, have not been impaired, the Justice holds that punishment should be visited the Commissioners, provided they make their the Commissioners, provided they make their return within a time to be fixed, so that the questions raised as to the right to tax the personal property of the Gould estate and the children may be finally determined. He therefore reserves the question of punishment for the present, but says that upon the Commissioners complying with the order and making the return within the time fixed the punishment shall be remitted, other than the payment of the costs of these proceedings and of the several motions to the Gould children.

The Tax Commissioner maintained that the writs were irregular in form, and therefore void. The Court says not.

The order which will be entered upon this decision will fix the time within which the Commissioners may file their return to the writs.

FOR THE GREATER NEW YORK. Brooklyn for It in Spite of Alleged Jug-gling with the Pigures.

This is the official canvass of the vote on Conolidation in Brooklyn, which has been sent to Albany: For. 64,744; against, 64,467; majority for, 277. The Consolidation League disputes the count. It is contemied that if the figures had not been juggled by the Supervisors during

had not been juggled by the Supervisors during their protracted count the majority would have been at least 1,500.

Lawyer Sanders Shanks, who is Secretary of the Learue, declares that he will be able to show that the vote of numerous districts was tampered with, and that it is his purpose to go before the Supreme Court and apply for a mandamus for a recount. He was grateful, however, that the canvassers had not the courage to wipe out the majority altogether.

Supervisor Boran disputes the allegations of the Consolidation League. He says that the count was straight from beginning to end, and that they got every vote they were entitled to.

IN HONOR OF GEN. SLOCUM.

Gettyphurg Monument Recommended by the Brooklyn Aldermen. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Al-

dermen yesterday this resolution was adopted: Whereas, Many of our sister States have made appriations for the erection of monuments on the oric battlefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the heroic and valorous deeds of eminent citizens and soldiers; and,

modiers: and,

Whereas, During the year now closing our distinguished fellow townsman, Major-den, Henry Warner Stocum, has been called to join that allout majority which awaits us all; and,

Whereas, He was a recognized military chieftain, honored in the State and nation, a communier of great armine, a victor in great and decially be hattles, a first-corrulative in our Congress, a citizen well bejuved; incorpora. Representative in our congress, a citizen went beloved; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of

Brooking does kereby approve and recommend that

the Legislature of the blate of New York make an appropriation therefor and have erected at Gettysung

a monument to commenterate the life and deeds of

our great soldier, charry W. Shorms.

Besieved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to sean benafur and bepresentative who shill

be a member of the Legislature of the State of New

York for the year 1804, and we hereby urge their in

fluence and voice in favor of an appropriation as

above named.

The resolution was sent to the Legislative Committee.

From the Nese York Press.

Strong Claims for a Foreign Missis

loctors: Capt. Thomas Reilly of the East Fiftyfirst street station, Sergeant Horace M. Wells of Union Market, Sargeant William Kass of Madion street, Sergeant John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad, Sergeant William O'Toole of the Essex Market Court squad, Detective Sergeants Charles O'Connor, Samuel G. Sheldon, Silas W. Rogers, and Michael Crowley, and Patrolmen Warren Harrington of the Boiler Inspection Department, Dennis McMahon of the East 104th street squad, Charles O. Dooley of East Twentyd street, John Fay of Harlem Court squad,

APPLICANTS FOR RETIREMENT.

Capt, Rellly and Seventern Other Polices men Examined as to Their Pitaces for Butya

In accordance with a resolution adopted by

the Board of Police at its meeting on Friday,

eighteen members of the Police Department

want before the Board of Surgrous at the Co-

their fitness to perform police duty. They were

retired list under the twenty-year law in whose

pases the Commissioners have refused to ace

unless the applicants are physically disabled

These are the men who were examined by the

ral Office yesterday and were

from doing any more duty.

street squad, Charles O. Dooley of East Twentyscoond street, John Fay of Harlem Court squad,
John McCabe of East 104th street, Henry McArdle of East Eighty-eighth street, Thomas C.
Carter of West Thirtieth street, William Mule
cahy of High Bridge, and Doorman Solomon F.
Rundage of High Bridge.

The step taken by the Commissioners in ordering the surgeons to examine all the applicants for retirement as to their fitness to perform police duty is something entirely new in
the department. Such a course has never been
pursued before, and the effect of it will be that
many twenty-year men who are able bodied
will have to remain on the force. The general
belief is that one of the first things the Legislature will do will be to regulate the matter somehow. It is thought that the term of service will
be extended to twenty-five or thirty years.

The men mentioned on the list of applicants
for retirement were examined by the full Board
of Surgeons connected with the department,
Chief Surgeon Stephen G. Cook had charge of
the examination, which was held in the schoolsroom on the third floor of Police Headquarter,
It lasted about two hours. The surgeons will
make their report to the Police Board within a
few days. The Commissioners will then act in
the cases. All the men who are declared to be
permanently disabled will be retired from service. The rest will have to stay on until such
time as the courts define the law on the duties
of Commissioners in retirement cases.

LIGHTING CENTRAL PARK.

Wo Hundred Naphtha Lamps Asked for-Contracts for Gas and Electric Lights.

Superintendent of Public Parks Parsons appeared before the Gas Commission yesterday and asked that 200 naphtha lamps be placed in Central Park. The Park Board have been trying to get gas and electric lights, and failing to do so are willing to accept naphtha lights. Superintendent Parsons said that there are dark places in the Park where it is dangerous to venture. Mayor Gilroy said that 200 lamus ould be awallowed up in the Park. The Commission set Friday morning for a special

The Commission awarded contracts for the lighting of the city for the coming year by gas and electricity. It will cost \$935,000. The Comolidated Gas Company will light 14,001 lamps

solidated Gas Company will light 14,001 lamps at \$17.50 a lamp; the Equitable, 4,113 at \$12 a lamp; the Standard Gas Company, 2,436 at \$13.04; the Central Gas Company, 2,154 at \$28; the Northern Gas Company, 6,55 at \$28; the New York and New Jersey Globe Gas Lighting Company, 158 at \$22.

The contracts for electric lighting were awarded as follows: The Brush Electric Light Company, 295 lamps at 40 cents a night, and 97 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Month Morris Electric Company, 344 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Month Morris Electric Company, 344 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Month Morris Electric Company, 344 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Month Morris Electric Company, 344 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Marling Light Company, 210 lamps at 40 cents a night; and 10 lamps at 50 cents a night; the Marling Light Company, 210 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Marling Light Company, 107 lamps at 50 cents a night; the Manhaitan Electric Light Company, 103 lamps at 40 cents a night; the Marling Company, 107 lamps at 50 cents a night; the Morth River Electric Light Company, 827 lamps at 46 cents a night; the North River Electric Light Company, 827 lamps at 46 cents a night.

CUT THE TROLLEY WIRES. Active Hostilities Again to the Tractics

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 10,-Since the incident at the Main street crossing in this city, where there was a pitched battle between employees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford read and the Bridgeport Traction Company, matters between the two corporations have been quiet with the exception of an injunction or two in the courts. This morning, however, hostilities were resumed. The line of the traction company to Southport, on which the first car was run yesterday, passes under the tracks of the railroad at Fairfield avenue. The wires of the trolley were attached to the bridge. At 314

were strung. It came from the direction of New Haven, and when it stopped from out the car swarmed a lot of Italians. In an instant the cable containing the wires of the traction the cable containing the wires of the traction company was severed.

It took but a moment to do the work, and then the men boarded the car again and it started of at full speed toward New Haven. The railroad company did not know of the action of the traction company in running their cars yesterday until late at night. When they learned of it the train load of men was sent to out the wires. The trouble will probably be settled by the traction company taking their wires from the bridge and stringing them on poles of their own.

o'clock this morning an engine a ith a passenge

coach approached the bridge where the wires

BLUE RIBBONS IN MOUNT VERNON.

The Great Temperance Crusade There MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 10.-About 4,000 persons are wearing the blue ribbon in Mount Vernon, as a result of the temperance crusade work of Evangelist Thomas Edward Murphy, who has een holding meetings nightly at the Opera House. Those who have signed the pledge in clude public men, professional men, hundreds of women, and many school children. The list in rludes several young men engaged to be married

cludes several young men engaged to be married who were influenced by their sweethearts to take the blue ribbon.

No meeting was held to-day and none will be held to-morrow, on account of the opera house being occupied by theatrical companies, but on Wednesday Mr. Murphy will resume his work and finish on Thursday evening. He expects to add a thousand more converts to the list. The seventy-five saloon keepers have already felt the effects of the crusade.

An incident which occurred during one of the meetings in the opera house has caused some comment. The Rev. Mr. Masseck was introduced to Mr. Murphy by the Rev. Mr. Lane. The latter spoke of Mr. Masseck as being a Prohibitionist. Mr. Masseck made an inexpected renly. He said:

"The peculiar feature of these meetings is the fact that all these ministers here will next apping vote for parties who endorse the liquor traffic."

TRUAN'S GASTRONOMIC DECISION. Cateror Rimoldt Mustn't Be Gusted from the Hotel Jeferson.

The application of Joseph Rimoldi, who took a five years' lease of the restaurant of the Hotel Jefferson, in East Fifteenth street, to restrain John Chatfield, the proprietor of the hotel, from ejecting him, has been granted by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, with the exception that

of the Supreme Court, with the exception that Mr. Chatfield may seek recourse in the courts. It was declared that Mr. Chatfield had tried to get rid of the caterer by such methods as cutting off the water.

In view of the mass of affidavits of guests of the hotel, which reflected on the character of the restaurant service, the Judge said:

"It is unnecessary for me to determine whether the plaintiff did or did not furnish good food. I can imagine that a corkroach in clear green turile soup would be worse than a fly in the control of an apothecary, and that feathers, while not out of place on a bird, are altogether out of place on a point of pusiting did not defendant, and while the persons to whom they were served were, in my opinion justified in not eating them, the defendant was not justified in altempting forcibly to oust plaintiff."

Dinner to Senator Lexow To-night. Mr. Herbert Booth King will give a dinner to Senator Clarence Lexow at the Waldorf this vening. The list of speakers will include Licutenant-Governor-elect Saxton. John W. Goff. Mayor Schleren of Brockiyn. C. C. Shayne, Senator O'Connor. Dr. Parkhurst. Joseph H. Choate, Judge Haight, J. S. Estranaba, Chaunecey M. Depew, and Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Youkers Schools Respend,

YONKERS, Dec. 10.-All of the public schools n this city reopened to-day after being closed for two weeks on account of the diphtneria epi If Mr. Cieveland is properly gretefus for past favors he will give a foreign mission to John Bartlett of Masdemic in the city. While the schools were do the Health Department inspected the sanit condition of the buildings and found it ex-lect. achuseits, famous as the compiler of "Familiar Quo